

SOV/76-33-1-7/45

Reaction Kinetics of Peroxides in Solutions. II. Reaction Kinetics of
Benzoyl Peroxide With Diphenylamine

- 1) the reaction between (I) and (II) is a chain reaction proceeding via free diphenyl nitrogen and benzoate radicals;
- 2) the beginning of the chain formation is based on an elementary reaction between the molecules of (I) and (II);
- 3) the reaction becomes more complicated as the formation velocity of the benzoate radicals increases. It is stated that, in contrast to the strongly alkaline aliphatic secondary amines, the weakly alkaline (II) splits the (I) homolytically at the peroxide bindings. There are 7 figures, 4 tables, and 7 references, 5 of which are Soviet.

ASSOCIATION: Yerevanskiy Gosudarstvennyy universitet (Yerevan State University)

SUBMITTED: May 28, 1957

Card 3/3

SMOLENSKIY, G.A., kand.med.nauk; MAMOLEVSKAYA, G.S., dotsent

Croupous pneumonia and agranulocytosis. Sov.med. 28 no.4:74-76
(MIRA 18:6)
Ap '65.

1. Kafedra propedevtiki vnutrennikh bolezney (zav. - prof. A.I. Levin) Permskogo gosudarstvennogo meditsinskogo instituta.

MARMER, E.N., inzhener.

Furnace for the heat treatment of metals in a vacuum. Metalloved.1
cbr.met. no.6:36-40 D '55. (MLRA 9:3)

1. Opytnoye konstruktorskoye byuro tresta "Elektropech".
(Metals--Heat treatment) (Furnaces, Heat treating)

MARMER, E.N.

✓ Insulation for electric-furnace inductors. 18
L. N. Murray, M. Hirsch. S & P 19437
Operating: Vinylflex. It has an insulating value of 1000 VDC.
org. silicone resin and an outside jacket of glass fiber cloth
with an org. silicone rubber. M. Hirsch

9PM 3
11/14/86

AM RB
M/C

SOV/11.58-6-11/24

AUTHORS: Fel'dman, I.A., Karmen, E.N. and Khazanov, E. Ye.
(Engineers)

TITLE: An Insulated Inductor for Vacuum-type Induction Furnaces
(Izolirovannyi induktor dlya vakuumnykh elektricheskikh
pechey)

PERIODICAL: Vestnik Elektrosvyshlennosti, 1958, Nr 8, pp 36-39 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: Vacuum induction furnaces are becoming widely used, but are liable to electrical breakdown in vacuum at voltages above 400 V. Abroad, inductors have been insulated with ceramic coatings to permit of operation at up to 800 V. The authors have developed a design and insulation for a high-voltage inductor which has been tested at up to 2000 V. The special features of electrical breakdown in vacuum furnaces are discussed; it is facilitated by the high operating temperature, the strong magnetic field and the presence of metal vapour in the discharge space. The insulation on the inductors of metal-melting furnaces is subjected to particularly severe duty which cannot be sustained by ceramic coatings. Attempts were therefore made to develop multi-layer coatings of insulation which, although less fire-resistant than ceramics, would be more

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SOV/110-5c-8-11/26

An Insulated Inductor for Vacuum-type Induction Furnaces

reliable. The suitability of the insulating materials selected was assessed by tests of vapourisation at various temperatures in vacuum. The materials were adhesive insulating tape, varnished glass cloth grade LSK-7 and rubberised glass cloth grade RSK-1. The amount of material that vapourised was assessed from loss of weight. The rate of vapourisation as a function of temperature when maintained for two hours in a vacuum of 4×10^{-2} mm.Hg is shown in Fig 1. Intensive evaporation (greater than 2gm per m²hour) commences at 150°C for flexible tape, 240°C for varnished glass cloth and 400°C for rubberised glass cloth. As will be seen from the graph in Fig 2, all the materials practically cease to lose weight after 4 hours at 250°C. As a result of the tests, the insulating material selected for temperatures up to 200°C was flexible tape, and for higher temperatures up to 500°C rubberised cloth grade RSK-1. The electrical insulating layer consists of a varnished film sprayed on to a carefully prepared surface; each coating is thoroughly dried before the next is applied. The inductor

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SCV/110-50-3-21/2

An Insulated Inductor for Vacuum-type Induction Furnaces.

is then taped with adhesive glass tape and then with rubberized glass cloth. The total insulation thickness is about 1 mm. The thermal conductivity of the insulation was determined because it was needed for design purposes: using a test procedure which is described, determinations were made over the temperature range 100 - 500°C, and the thermal conductivity of the insulation was found to be 0.15 kcal/m.hr.°C. Tests on insulated inductors were made in a steel-melting vacuum furnace. During the tests the voltage was maintained at 1 kV. The inductor was observed to be luminous in the pressure range 4×10^{-2} - 5×10^{-1} mm.Hg. The appearance was that of corona discharge but there was no electrical failure of the insulation. After these laboratory tests a full-scale inductor, whose characteristics are tabulated, was made up for a 1000-V melting furnace. As the inductor remained in operation for a considerable time without trouble, it was decided to attempt insulation capable of withstanding 2000 V and more. This successfully withstood 2000 V, and after many tests had been made without a furnace charge, a charge was simulated by

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An Insulated Inductor for Vacuum-type Induction Furnaces

a graphite electrode installed in the inductor off centre, 30 mm from the surface. The electrode was surrounded by heat insulation and the rest of the space inside the inductor was filled with heat-resisting bricks. During this series of tests the temperature of the graphite rose to 1500°C and breakdown did not occur at pressures down to 1×10^{-3} mm Hg. Tests were also made with an atmosphere containing aluminium vapour without failure. It is concluded that inductors can be constructed for operation at 2 kV, and that they will make it possible to design high-power vacuum induction-furnaces of high efficiency and simpler design.

There are 2 figures and 4 references, 2 of which are British, 1 French and 1 German.

SUBMITTED: November 18, 1957

1. Vacuum furnaces--Equipment 2. Electric insulation--Performance

Card 4/4

AUTHORS:

Marmur, E.N., Khazanov, E.Ye.

32-1-46/50

TITLE:

On the Application of a Halogen Leak Detector in the Construction
of Electric Furnaces (O primenenii galoidnogo techeiskatelya v
elektropechesstroyenii).

PERIODICAL:

Zavodskaya Laboratoriya, 1958, Vol. 24, Nr 1, pp. 110-110 (USSR)

ABSTRACT:

Such an apparatus, which is known as "ГТН-1А", is already been used at various plants in the USSR. It has, however, the disadvantage that it is extremely sensitive to smoke, which cannot be avoided in such plants in which welding and similar work is carried out. In this paper a new construction of such an apparatus is suggested in which this disturbing sensitivity is reduced to a minimum and can also be adjusted in a suitable manner. For this purpose the branch lines are here led from the second winding of the ferroresonance stabilizer of the transformer to the switchboard. For the purpose of adjusting the apparatus in order to obtain its necessary sensitivity, a special supplementary device is recommended, which is described as follows: For the purpose of testing the leakages of the electro-vacuum furnace to be examined, Freon, which boils easily, is used. The surplus of Freon gas is conveyed through a

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On the Application of a Halogen Leak **Detector** in the
Construction of Electric Furnaces

32-1-46/53

glass tube to the supplementary device, where, at the one hand, its pressure is measured by means of a liquid manometer, and, on the other hand, it is conveyed further through a gate valve into a closed vessel. Connection with the vessel is then severed by closing the valve, and compressed air is let in through another pipe and another gate valve. The second valve is then also closed and the pressure attained is measured by the manometer provided for this purpose. The two-way valve on the vessel containing the gas mixture is then slowly opened, so that only such a small quantity of the mixture escapes as is supposed to correspond to the loss of gas through leakages in the walls of the furnace. On the other hand, pressure in the vessel is brought about by means of a knee pipe in one end of the pipe which is placed vertically into the water, causing a difference between the level of the water in the glass and that in the pipe. The velocity with which the gas flows out through the valve can be observed by the gradually diminishing difference between the water level in the glass and that in the tube. There is 1 figure.

AVAILABLE: Library of Congress
Card 2/2 1. Leaks-Determination 2. Freon 3. Instrumentation-Design

MARMER, E. N.

110-3-17/22

AUTHORS: Marmen, E.N., Engineer, Khazanov, E.Ye., and
Barabanova, T.G., Engineers.

TITLE: Experience with the Use of Ceramic Linings in High-vacuum
Furnaces (Opyt primeneniya keramicheskikh futerovok v
vysokovakuumnykh pechakh)

PERIODICAL: Vestnik Elektro promyshlennosti, 1958, Vol. 29, No. 3,
pp. 69 - 70 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: At present, metal screens are commonly used as thermal insulation in vacuum electric furnaces, but are not very satisfactory. Nor can the ceramic materials used for open furnaces be applied successfully. Until recently, it has been supposed that only very dense ceramics could be used in vacuum furnaces. Before using porous ceramic, the conditions of desorption of gas from it at different temperatures, and the conditions of passage of the gas through the ceramic wall had to be investigated. To determine the quantity of gas separated in vacuo, the installation depicted in Fig. 1 was developed. It has a tubular working chamber, a diffusion pump with a speed of 40 litres/sec, a backing pump and suitable traps. The chamber is water-cooled and the heater is a cylinder of molybdenum foil. Gas that separated from the specimen was estimated from the pressure change that occurred whilst the specimen was maintained

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Experience with the Use of Ceramic Linings in High-vacuum Furnaces

at a temperature of 500 °C. The quantity of gas evolved on heating samples of lightweight chamotte at 500 °C ranges from 0.067 - 0.206 cm³ per gram when the material is treated for the first time. On repeated pumping, the quantity of gas evolved is much smaller. The work showed that porous ceramic of this kind can quite easily be de-gassed at pressures of 10⁻⁵ mm mercury. In order to determine the rate of evolution of gas from the material, it is necessary to determine the rate of gas diffusion through it. A special equipment, developed for this purpose, employed a diffusion pump with a rate of 500 litres per sec. with a suitable backing pump. The working chamber was lined with lightweight chamotte in which the heater was fixed. The tube under test was fitted in the centre of the furnace chamber. The passage of gas through the walls of tubes of Al₂O₃ and chamotte was measured. Once the quantity of gas

that separates from the linings and the diffusion rate are known, the size of pump required for a furnace can be calculated. A vacuum furnace with chamotte lining was constructed and has operated since 1953 at pressures of the order of 10⁻⁴ mmHg and at temperatures up to 1 200 °C. Titanium has been heated in

Card2/3 this furnace and after being maintained at a temperature of

110-3-17/22

Experience with the Use of Ceramic Linings in High-Vacuum Furnaces

At 500 °C for four hours, it remained bright. Tests have also been made on annealing of magnetic alloys of the Ni-Alloy type; again, the surfaces were unspoiled, and the magnetic properties were much improved. A furnace of similar construction but with a large ceramic chamber is intended for heat-treatment of magnetic alloys has been working for two years at an instrument works. There are 1 figure, 1 table and 2 Russian references.

ASSOCIATION: Design Office of the Trust "Elektropech"
(OKB trasta "Elektropech")

AVAILABLE: Library of Congress

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1. Vacuum furnaces-Insulation 2. Ceramics 3. Insulation-Test
methods 4. Insulation-Test results

BASE 1 BOOK EXPLORATION

SOV/3741

Marmur, Eduard Nikitovich

Materialy vakuumnykh elektropechey (Materials for Electric Vacuum Furnaces)
Moscow, Gosenergoizdat, 1959. 63 p. (Series: Biblioteka elektrotermista,
vyp. 1) 3,000 copies printed.

Ed.: A.L. Saparova; Tech.Ed.: K.P. Voronin; Ed. of Series: A.D. Svenchanskiy.

PURPOSE: This book is intended for technical personnel of scientific research
institutes and plants using electric vacuum furnaces.

COVERAGE: The book deals with the selection of materials used in high-vacuum
electric furnaces. An analysis of material behavior at different temperatures
is presented. No personalities are mentioned. There are 32 references:
18 Soviet, 11 English, and 3 German.

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MARMER E. N.

21(8) **PLATE I BOOK EXPLOITATION** 307/2117
Serebreniye po ekspersial'noy tekhnike i metodam vystokospets-
turuch Isledovaniy, 1956.

Экспериментальная техника и методы изыскания промышленных экспериментальных методов для изучения высокотемпературных процессов. Тр. конференции по экспериментальным методам изыскания промышленных процессов при высоких температурах. Томск, 1959. 1959. РАНДАЛЛ НАУК СССР. Институт металлургии. Комиссия по физико-химическим основам промышленной науки. 2,200 copies printed.

PURPOSE: This book is intended for metallurgists and metallurgical engineers.

COVERAGE: This collection of scientific papers is divided into six parts: 1) thermodynamic activity and kinetics of high-temperature processes; 2) constitution diagrams; 3) physical properties of liquid metals and alloys; 4) new analytical methods and production of pure metals; 5) pyrometry; and 6) general questions. For some specific coverage, see Table of Contents.

Mikhailov, N.S. Discussion of the Papers of L.N. Karachentseva
and N.G. Bogganova 731

Bordanova 110 Camelinae 2009

Barber. E.M. Behavior of Nichrome and Chromale [sic] in Vacuum 780
The volatility of vaporization should be taken into account when using heat-resistant alloy in vacuum furnaces. Double Nichrome is recommended for use at temperatures of up to 1200°C in any vacuum. Ni-26 alloy [*i.e.*, chromal (chromel)], composition not given, is recommended for use when the temperature reaches 1300°C and the pressure is 10⁻² mm or higher. At higher vacua, where the temperature remains at 1300°, this alloy cannot be used because of its rapid vaporization.

ପ୍ରକାଶନ କମିଶନ

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/14/2000

CIA-RDP86-00513R001032520016-1"

PHASE I BOOK EXPLOITATION SOV/5038

Marmer, Eduard Nikitovich, and Levit Moiseyevich Fershter

Raschet i proyektirovaniye vakuumnykh sistem elektropechey (Calculating and Designing the Vacuum Systems in Electric Furnaces) Moscow, Gosenergoizdat, 1960. 97 p. 7,000 copies printed. (Series: Biblioteka elektrotermista, vyp. 3)

Ed. (of the Series): A.D. Svenchanskiy; Ed.: A.L. Saparova; Tech. Ed.: K.P. Voronin.

PURPOSE: This booklet is intended for engineers and technicians of plants and scientific research institutes.

COVERAGE: The authors review methods of selecting vacuum equipment, present characteristics of this equipment, and discuss its location in vacuum systems of electric furnaces. Basic theoretical principles applied in calculating vacuum systems are discussed briefly. Examples of designing vacuum systems for various electric furnaces are also included. No personalities are mentioned. There are 40 references: 28 Soviet, 10 English, 1 French, and 1 German.

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Calculating and Designing the Vacuum Systems (Cont.) SOW/5038

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Calculating and Designing the Vacuum Systems (Cont.) SOV/5038

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AVAILABLE: Library of Congress

Card 3/3

VK/wrc/gmp
5-17-61

MARMER, E.N., inzh.; GURVICH, O.S., inzh.

Study of friction pairs for operation in vacuum electric
furnaces. Vest. elektrprom. 31 no.9:20-25 8 '60. (MIRA 15:5)
(Electric furnaces)

Introduction and Summary. <i>Kontsevye po steklo-lichcheshchim obozreniem proizvodstva stali</i>	
Prakticheskiye voprosy i metallurgiya (Ucheb. po Metallurji). Moscow, Izd-vo Akad. Nauk SSSR, 1960. 324 p. Errores sily inserti. 4,500 copies printed.	
Ministerstvo gosudarstvennoy zhurnalistiki i knizhnoy promstsvstviya SSSR. Institut metallicheskoi i zhidkoi metalurgii imeni A.A. Baykova.	
Editor: M.I. A.I. Semenov, Corresponding Member, Academy of Sciences USSR; Ed. of Publishing House: G.M. Matrosova; Tech. Ed.: S.G. Nesterovich.	
PURPOSE: This collection of articles is intended for technical personnel interested in recent practice and developments of vacuum steelmaking practices and equipment.	
CONTENTS: The book contains information on steel melting in vacuum induction furnaces, and various arc furnaces, reduction processes in vacuum, and degassing of steel and alloys. The functioning of apparatus and equipment, especially vacuum furnaces and vacuum bof's, various types of pumps is also analyzed. Personalities are mentioned in connection with the names of the articles and will appear in the Table of Contents. Some of the articles have been translated from English. Some of the contributions of V.I. Rikitrik, "Effect of Vacuum Treatment [in a Ladle]" 127 and of G.N. Kostylev, "Parametres on The Amount of Ite Grade Inclusions 137 Methods of Treating Castings	
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RUSIM, S.P.; MARMER, E.N.

Determining the heat conductivity coefficient of graphite at
high temperatures in vacuum. Porosh.met. 1 no.6:75-78 N-D
'61. (MINN 15:5)

1. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut elektroter-
micheskogo oborudovaniya.
(Graphite—Thermal properties)

S/226/62/000/002/008:010
1003/I203

AUTHOR: Gurvich, O. S. and Marmer, E. N.

TITLE: Mechanical properties of graphite used in vacuum electric furnaces

PERIODICAL: Poroshkovaya metallurgiya, no. 2, 1962, 77-86

TEXT: This work determines the tensile and creep strength of two grades of graphite "A" ППГ (PPG) and "B" ГМЭ (GMZ) produced by the Moscow Electrode Plant. The measurements were made in vacuum at room temperature and in the temperature range of 1800-2300°C. The results coincide with those published in "Materialy II Mezhdunarodnoy konferentsii po mirnym ispol'zovaniyu atomnoy energii, Atomizdat, M 1959" (Materials of the II International Conference on Peaceful Use of Atomic Energy, Atomizdat, M 1959). There are 8 figures and 2 tables.

ASSOCIATION: Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut elektromicheskogo oborudovaniya (All-Union Scientific Investigation Institute of Electrothermal Equipment)

SUBMITTED: May 15, 1961



Card 1/1

5.4100
Authors: Mal'tseva, L. F and Marmer, E. N.

S 226 62 000 001 007 014
1003,1201

Title DETERMINATION OF THE ELECTRICAL PROPERTIES OF GRAPHITE AT
HIGH TEMPERATURES

Periodical. Poroshkovaya metallurgiya, no. 1(7), 1962, 50-56

Text. A procedure and apparatus for the determination of the temperature dependence of the specific conductivity of brands "A"(A), "B"(B), "G"(V) and "F"(G) graphites up to 2500° are described. From the data obtained formulae are represented for the calculation of specific conductivity over the temperature range 1000° to 2500°. The specific conductivity of the graphite of each of these classes is about the same at 20°C and 1500°C. Moscow electrode plant specifies the resistance of graphite of brand "B" as 14.2 ohm mm²/m. There are 2 figures and 6 graphs.

Association Vsesoyuznyy nauchnoissledovatlskiy institut electrotermicheskogo oborudovaniya (All-Union Scientific Research Institute of Electrothermic Equipment)

Submitted May 15, 1961

1/B
Card 1:1

L 1069-64
Ps-4/Pr-4 JD/WH/K/DJ
ACCESSION NR: AT3007930

EPR/EPF(c)/EWP(q)/EWT(m)/EWP(b)/BDS AFFTC/ASD/APGC

S/2957/63/000/000/0225/0231

AUTHORS: Marmer, E. N.; Gurvich, O. S.

TITLE: The determination of the coefficient of friction of certain steams from materials under a vacuum up to 10 minus sup 4 mm Hg during temperatures to 1200C.

SOURCE: Primeneniye vakuma v metallurgii; trudy* Tret'yego soveshchaniya po primeneniyu vakuma v metallurgii. Moscow, 1963, 225-231.

TOPIC TAGS: vacuum furnace, 1Kh18N9T steel, Kh23N18 steel, graphite, fluoroethylene, steel-melting furnace, steel, austenite steel, heat-resistant steel.

ABSTRACT: In contemporary mechanized vacuum furnaces the components of mechanisms work in a regime of dry friction, since liquid grease evaporates under vacuum and high temperature conditions. The authors investigated anti-frictional graphite 15 of types D and E in steam with heat-resistant austenite steel 1Kh18N9T and Kh23N18. They determined the coefficient of friction of graphite E over graphite B, fluoroethylene F4G3 over steel 1Kh18N9T and Kh23N18 and cast iron with grease from molybdenum disulfide. Studies on the influences of various factors (high vacuum, temperature, specific load, velocity of rotation) on the friction of graphite with heat-resistant steel yielded the following results: the coefficient of

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L 1069-64
ACCESSION NR: MT3007930

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friction is higher in atmosphere than under vacuum; the coefficient of graphite of types D and E over steel 1Kh18N9T and Kh23N18 to a significant degree depends on graphite characteristics; the coefficient in both cases remains the same and increases insignificantly with growth of load; independently of specific loads and vacuum at 800 degrees, an increase in velocity of rotation causes an enlargement in the coefficient of friction. Orig. art. has: 6 figures..

ASSOCIATION: none

SUBMITTED: 00

DATE ACQ: 12Jul63

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: ML

NO REF SOV: 002

OTHER: 000

Card 2/2

MARMER, E. N., and MAL'TSEVA, L. F.

"Results of the investigation of electrical and heat conductivity of certain refractory compounds"

Seminar on production methods, physical properties, and electron structure of refractory metals, compounds, and alloys, organized by the Institute of Powder Metallurgy and Special Alloys AS Ukr SSR, Kiev, 25-27 April 1983. (Teplofizika vysokikh temperatur, No. 1, 1983, p. 156.)

L 2643-66 EWT(m)/EPT(c)/EWA(d)/EWF(t)/EWP(z)/EWP(b)
ACCESSION NR: AR5013025

LIP(f) MJW/JD/HW/WB
UR/0137/65/0007004/I075/I075
669.018.54:620.193

59
58
B

SOURCE: Ref. zh. Metallurgiya, Abs. 41477

AUTHOR: Murovannaya, S. G.; Marmer, E. N.

TITLE: A study of oxidation and the vaporization resistances of alloys in a vacuum

CITED SOURCE: Elektrotermiya. Nauchno-tehn. zh., vyp. 39, 1964, 8

TOPIC TAGS: nickel alloy, vacuum chamber, vaporization, oxidation

TRANSLATION: The temperature applications of the alloys Kh20N80, EI595, EI626, EI559, EI652 and 40Kh10 were established when used as heaters in vacuum furnaces with varying degrees of evacuation. Investigations were conducted for a pressure of 1×10^{-4} mm Hg as well as for the interval of 10-760 mm Hg, in a chamber with longitudinal variations in temperature. Taking only the vaporization into account, the useful life of the heaters was computed. Up to 1200° in a vacuum of 1×10^{-4} mm Hg can most use the alloys Kh20N80, EI595 and EI652. At 1300° for short-time processes alloys EI626 and EI595 may be used. Preliminary oxidation in air increases the

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ACCESSION NR: ARS013025

stability of alloys EI652, EI559, EI626 and EI595 in vacuum. In the pressure interval 10-760 mm Hg, a lowering of pressure may cause a significant increase in the weight as a result of the disruption of the surface oxide films for lack of O₂. For nichrome at pressures of 100 mm Hg the change in weight is twice that at atmospheric pressure. P. Movik.

SUB CODE: MM

ENCL: 00

Electrical resistance alloys

Card 17

L 21982-66 81(1)

ACCESSION NR: AP6025994

UR/0294/65/003/005/0771/0774

536.422.1:546.78

AUTHOR: Marmer, E. N.; Zhukov, V. V.; Stukanov, A. F.

81

85

13

TITLE: Experimental determination of the durability of tungsten heaters in a vacuum at temperatures up to 3273 K

SOURCE: Teplofizika vysokikh temperatur, v. 3, no. 5, 1965, 771-774

vacuum, pyrometer, optic pyrometer, electric resistance, vaporization, TOPIC TAGS: tungsten, heating, temperature measurement, high temperature material, pyrometry, ~~vacuum engineering~~, ~~vacuum~~-~~optic~~ pyrometer, ~~optic~~-~~vacuum~~ optic pyrometer

ABSTRACT: Object of the work was the determination of the service life of an industrial type tungsten heater in the temperature interval from 2273 to 3233 K. The heater had a diameter of 0.006 meters and a power requirement up to 220 kilowatts. The article shows a schematic of the test unit. It consists of a casing with a diameter of 1.1 meters and a height of 4.5 meters, a Type N-8T diffusion pump and a Type VN-4G mechanical pump which ensured a pressure of 1.33×10^{-3} newtons/m², and auxiliary electric equipment. The heater was fabricated from a rod of technical grade tungsten with a diameter of 6 mm, made by the methods of powder metallurgy. It consisted of three branches connected among

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Z 21982-66

ACCESSION NR: AF5025994

themselves by a "star" scheme. During the experiments, the temperature was measured with a chromatic electronic pyrometer Type TALSPTR-010 and an optical pyrometer Type OPPTR-017. The temperature difference between the two instruments did not exceed 25 K. Test results show that the electric resistance of tungsten varies approximately according to a linear law due to its vaporization from the surface. Based on this fact, the rate of vaporization of tungsten was computed. Analysis leads to a calculated value for the vaporization rate of $1.32 \times 10^{-4} \text{ kg/m}^2\text{-sec}$ at a temperature of 3233 K. Orig. art. has: 3 formulas and 4 figures.

ASSOCIATION: Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut elektrotermicheskogo oborudovaniya (All-Union Scientific Research Institute for Electrothermal Equipment)

SEARCHED INDEXED 10 Jul 84

ENVCL: 00

SUB CODE: /3, N, 20/4

SERIALIZED 002

OTHER: 004

Conf 217-6/

MAL'TSEVA, L.F.; LAPSHOV, Yu.K.; MARMER, E.N.; SAMSONOV, G.V.

High temperature heating elements of niobium and zirconium carbide. Porosh.met. 5 no.11:87-93 N '65.
(MIRA 18:12)

1. Institut problem materialovedeniya AN UkrSSR i Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut elektrotermicheskogo oborudovaniya. Submitted March 4, 1965.

L 46670-66 EWT(m)/EWP(k)/I/EWP(e)/EWP(w)/EWP(t)/ETI IJP(c) AT/WH/MM/JD/MM/JG
ACC NR: AP6009580 (N) SOURCE CODE: UR/0226/65/000/011/0087/0093

AUTHOR: Mal'tseva, L. F.; Lapshov, Yu. K.; Marmer, E. N.; Samsonov, G. V.

ORG: Institute for the Study of Materials, AN UkrSSR (Institut problem materialovedeniya AN UkrSSR); All-Union Scientific Research Institute of Electrothermal Equipment (Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut elektrotermicheskogo oborudovaniya)

TITLE: High-temperature heaters constructed from the carbides of niobium and zirconium

SOURCE: Poroshkovaya metallurgiya, no. 11, 1965, 87-93

TOPIC TAGS: furnace heater, carbide, metal powder, niobium compound, zirconium compound, refractory metal, metallurgic furnace

ABSTRACT: The article deals with the experimental investigation of the suitability of niobium and zirconium carbides as substitutes for the refractory metals W, Ta and Mo used as furnace heaters and linings, since the latter metals do not satisfy the requirements of present-day furnace technology so far as operation at temperatures of 2500-3000°C is concerned. (To assure operation at temperatures of 2500-3000°C the heater material must have a melting point of 3500-4000°C.) Tube- and rod-shaped heaters were prepared from NbC and ZrC

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L 46670-66
ACC NR: AP6009580

by pressing the powders of these carbides into the corresponding shapes in a vertical press (tubes -- current leads -- measuring 150 mm in length, 11.2 mm in inside diameter and 25 mm in outside diameter; rods measuring 650 mm in length, and 11 mm in diameter), with subsequent drying and sintering. They were then tested by passing electric current directly through them at maximum temperatures. Findings: ZrC rods and tubes had to be rejected because, when in elongated form, these products readily crack during sintering. NbC rods and tubes withstood temperatures of up to 2300°C for 3-4 hr without fracturing or buckling. In one case even (thin tube with $d_{out} = 18$ mm, $d_{in} = 13$ mm, $l \sim 600$ mm), a temperature of the order of 2500-2600°C was successfully achieved and maintained for 7 hr. Thus, NbC is a promising material for use in resistance furnaces. It appears that the mechanical strength of these heaters could be further enhanced by adopting more effective pressing techniques, e.g. extrusion. Orig. art. has: 4 figures.

SUB CODE: 11,13/ SUBM DATE: 04Mar65/ ORIG REF: 007/ OTH REF: 002

Card

hs
2/2

L 07818-67 EWP(e)/EWT(m)/EWP(t)/ETI IJP(c) JD/JG/WH
ACC NR: AR6017482 SOURCE CODE: UR/0137/66/000/001/B016/B016

3/
B

AUTHOR: Etinger, I. A.; Marmer, E. N.

TITLE: Operation of niobium heaters in a vacuum electric furnace with ceramic heat insulation

SOURCE: Ref. zh. Metallurgiya, Abs. 1B100

REF SOURCE: Elektrotermiya. Nauchno-tekhn. sb., vyp. 45, 1965, 42-45

TOPIC TAGS: niobium, vacuum furnace, metallurgic furnace

ABSTRACT: Niobium heaters were studied in a laboratory vacuum electric furnace with zirconium dioxide, corundum or high-alumina refractory lining.¹⁵ The experiments showed that niobium interacts chemically with zirconium dioxide, corundum and alumina at 1400-1700°C and pressures of 10^{-4} - 10^{-5} mm Hg under conditions of direct contact with the lining. As a result the niobium heater is melted at the point of contact in 8-40 hours of heating to these temperatures. When contact with the lining was eliminated the niobium heater operated for 250 hours including 100 hours at 1800°C. The diameter of the heater was reduced from 5.2 to 4.7 mm on the average which corresponds to a vaporization rate of $\sim 2.3 \cdot 10^{-7}$ g/cm²·sec, a value which exceeds available data by several orders of magnitude. Therefore niobium heaters should not be used in vacuum electric furnaces with linings of the given materials. 4 illustrations, 4 tables, bibliography of 13 titles. V. Pryanikova. [Translation of abstract]

SUB CODE: 11, 13

UDC: 669:621.365.4

5-1/2

MARMINOVA, V.G. (Kursk)

Influence of thyroidin on the phagocytic function of leukocytes
(granulocytes) of the blood in radiation sickness. Pat. fiziol.
i eksp. terap. 5 no.4:68-69 Jl-Ag '61. (MIRA 14:9)

1. Iz kafedry patologicheskoy fiziologii (ispolnyayushchiy obyazannosti
zaveduyushchego - dotsent N.F.Krut'ko) Kurskogo gosudarstvennogo
meditsinskogo instituta.

(RADIATION SICKNESS) (PHAGOCYTOSIS)
(THYROIDIN)

MARMOL'-REBUEL'TA, L.Ye., inzh.; BRITAN, Yu.M., inzh.; MAKEYEV, S.A.,
red.; KAMYSHNIKOVA, A.A., tekhn. red.

[Inventions; motion pictures, photography, optics] Sbornik izo-
bretenii; kino, foto, optika. Moskva, TSentr. biuro tekhn. in-
formatsii, 1962. 145 p. (MIRA 15:12)

1. Russia (1923- U.S.S.R.) Komitet po delam izobret niy i ot-
krytiy.

(Motion pictures--Technological innovations)
(Photography--Technological innovations)
(Optics--Technological innovations)

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/14/2000

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P R E P A R E D . " W H I C H I S T O D A Y , , ,
P R E P A R E D . P R E P A R E D .

S U : R u b i n s o n . . . 2 , 1 9 6 2 ,

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/14/2000

CIA-RDP86-00513R001032520016-1"

MARMOLEVSKAYA, G.S., kand.med.nauk (Sverdlovsk)

Humoral mechanisms in the regulation of arterial pressure. Klin.
med. no.7:142-143 '61. (MIRA 14:8)

1. Iz kafedry gospital'noy terapii (zav. - prof. V.M. Karatygin)
na baze 1-go terapevticheskogo otdeleniya Brodskoy klinicheskoy
bol'nitsy No.1 (glavnnyy vrach Yu.L. Martynov) Sverdlovskogo medi-
tsinskogo instituta.

(BLOOD PRESSURE)

MARMOLEVSKAYA, G.S., kand.med.nauk (Sverdlovsk)

Case of successful conservative treatment of embolism at the
site of bifurcation of the aorta. Klin.med. 40 no.5:134-136
'62. (MIRA 15:8)

1. Iz kafedry gospital'noy terapii (zav. - prof. V.M. Karatygin)
Sverdlovskogo meditsinskogo instituta na baze gorodskoy klini-
cheskoy bol'nitsy No.1 (glavnnyy vrach Yu.L. Martynov).
(EMBOLISM) (AORTA—DISEASES)

GORBUNOVA, Z.V., prof.; MAMOLEVSKAYA, G.S., dotsent (Sverdlovsk)

Thirty years of work of the Sverdlovsk Scientific Society
of Therapeutists. Terap. arkh. 34 no.10:122-124 0'62
(MIRA 17:4)

MARMONTOV, M.M., gvardii starshiy leytenant meditsinskoy sluzhby.

Treating phlyctenular conjunctivitis with penicillin and bandages.
Voen.-med.shur. no.7:88 Jl '56. (MLRA 9:11)
(PENICILLIN) (CONJUNCTIVITIS)

MARMOR, L.; KOYFMAN, S.; CHAPLYGINA, E.

Appeal of the collective of medical personnel of the First Consolidated Hospital of Bel'tsy to all the medical personnel of the republic. Zdravookhranenie 3 no.1:3-4 Ja-P '60.

(MIRA 13:6)

1. Glavnnyy vrach l-y ob'yedinennoy bol'nitsy goroda Bel'tsy (for Marmor). 2. Sekretar' par-lynoy organizatsii (for Koyfman). 3. Predsedatel' mestnogo komiteta (for Chaplygina).
(BELTSY--PUBLIC HEALTH)

L 07966-67 EWI(d) IJP(c)

ACC NR: AP6018590

SOURCE CODE: UR/0140/66/000/003/0084/0089

15
23AUTHOR: Marmershteyn, I. I. (Odessa)

ORG: none

TITLE: Stability of solutions of a system of linear first order equations in partial differences

SOURCE: IVUZ. Matematika, no. 3, 1966, 84-89

TOPIC TAGS: difference equation, linear operator, bounded function

ABSTRACT: Necessary and sufficient conditions are established for boundedness of solutions of the difference equation $\Delta_1 y(t_1, t_2) - Q \Delta_2 y(t_1, t_2) - Py(t_1, t_2) = f(t_1, t_2)$

Here in $0 \leq t_1, t_2 < \infty$, $y(t_1, t_2)$, $f(t_1, t_2)$ are vector functions taking values in the finite linear space E ; Q and P are linear operators acting on E . Orig. art. has: 10 formulas.

SUB CODE: 12/ SUBM DATE: 10Feb65/ ORIG REF: 002

Card 1/1

UDC: 517.917

MARMORSHTEYN, L.M.; KOZYREV, A.A.

Effect of pressure on measurements of the electric conductivity
of sandstones. Inform. biul. NIIGA no.17:63-65 '59.(MIRA 15:11)
(Sandstone--Electric properties)

MARMORSHTEYN, L.M.; SIDORENKO, P.D. [deceased]

Methods for correlating permafrost regions by means of electric
logging. Trudy NIIGA 65:174-180 '59. (MIRA 13:12)
(Frozen ground) (Logging (Geology))

MARMORSHTEIN, L.M.

Use of kappametry in geological surveys. Trudy NIIGA 107:145-149
'59 (MIRA 13:3)
(Rocks--Magnetic properties)
(Geological surveys)

MURSHTEIN, L.M.

Applicability of the four-electrode arrangement in measuring specific resistivities of cemented sandstones and fractured limestones. Inform. (MIRA 14:6)
biul. MIGA no.18:74-75 '60.
(Rocks—Electric properties)

MARMORSHTEYN, L.M.

Effect of the gravitation factor on flow potentials of wells being
drilled. Inform. biul. NIIGA no. 19:29-30 '60. (MIRA 13:12)
(Oil well logging, Electric)
(Specific gravity)

S/169/62/000/010/017/071
b228/D307

AUTHORS: Guseva, A.A. and Karmorshteyn, L.M.

TITLE: Relation of the resistivity of sedimentary rocks to their porosity and permeability magnitudes

PERIODICAL: Akademicheskiy zhurnal, Geofizika, no. 10, 1962, 16,
abstract 10A101 (Inform. byul. In-ta geol. Arktiki,
no. 25, 1961, 54-62)

TEXT: The resistivity ρ_r was measured on sandstone specimens, whose porosity K_{po} and permeability K_{pe} varied from 5.06 to 35.3% and from 0.25 to 4753 millidarsis respectively, the specimens being saturated with NaCl solution having a concentration of 50 g/l. For the studied specimens it is noted that there is a statistical relation between the parameter ρ_r and the magnitudes of K_{po} and K_{pe} . A generalized comparison of the parameters ρ_r and K_{po} was prepared. It shows that the scatter of points increases as K_{po} decreases. This is connected with the fact that the influence of the pore channel structure on the magnitude of ρ_r increases as K_{po} decreases.

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Relation of the resistivity ...

S/169/62/000/010/017/071
D228/D307

inishes.

[Abstracter's note: Complete translation]

Card 2/2

S/169/62/000/005/040/093
D228/D307

AUTHORS: Petukhov, I. M., Marmorshteyn, L. M. and Morozov, G. I.

TITLE: Using the change in the electroconductivity of rocks to study their solid strain state and collector properties

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal, Geofizika, no. 5, 1962, 55, abstract 5A268 (Sb. tr. po vopr. issled. gorn. davleniya i srovizheniya gorn. porod, (VNIMI, 42), L., 1961, 110-118)

TEXT: A description is given of the equipment for measuring the electric resistance of specimens of rocks under a variable pressure and of the obtained results. The relative resistance of the rock specimens increases as the pressure becomes greater. The highest increases are observed in rocks, containing the argillaceous admixtures. The rock resistance diminishes as the pressure drops, but the phenomenon of hysteresis is observed. The measurements were made on a two-electrode circuit with a supply-current frequency

Card 1/2

Using the change in ...

S/169/62/000/005/040/003
D228/D307

of 1000 c/s. It is shown that the resulting data have to be used in determining rock porosities in the resistivity method. It is pointed out that the character of the pressure change in rock massifs can be ascertained by measuring the rock resistance. To do this, the rock resistance is systematically measured in drilled holes by means of a system of electrodes, fixed in the borehole. The result of measuring the resistance of the ground and the roof of a coal seam in the process of being mined is described. As a result of obstacles in the measurement of the potential differences, the observation of the nature of the rock change was made by means of measuring the current strength. / Abstracter's note: Complete translation. 7

Card 2/2

MARMORSHTEYN, L.M.; ANDREYEV, V.S.

Measuring the induced polarization of rocks for studying their
reservoir properties using the UVP-NIIGA-1 unit. Trudy NIIGA
121:132-138 '62.
(Electronic instruments) (Oil sands—Permeability)

GONOR, A.L.; MARMORSHTEYN, L.M.

Method for calculating the porosity of rocks under rock pressure.
Trudy NIIGA 132:143-151 '62. (MIRA 16:4)
(Oil sands) (Porosity)

MARMORSHTEYN, L.M.

Effect of rock pressure on physical properties of rocks. Trudy
NIIGA 132:152-162 '62. (MIRA 16:4)
(Rock pressure) (Porosity)

MARMORSHTFYN, L. V.

Card. Tech. Sci.

Dissertation: "Peculiarities in the Manufacture of Iron-Chromium-Aluminum Alloys and Their Physicotechnical Properties." Inst of Metallurgy Inst Academ A. A. Baykov, Acad Sci USSR, 25 Apr 47.

SO: Vechernaya Moskva, Apr, 1947 (Project #1783)

KARORSTEIN, L.V.

2525. Melting of the Iron-Chromium-Aluminum Alloy
("Fekral"). V. Marmorstein, Henry Brucher, Alladene,
Carn., Translated from Russian paper from IRON-CHROMIUM-
ALUMINUM ALLOYS, 1950, Mashgiz, Moscow, p. 28-48.)
Commercial production of "Fekral" alloys having the follow-
ing composition range: 0.155 C max, 0.50-1.00 Mn, 0.3-1.0%
Si, 12-15% Cr, and 3.5-5.5% Al. Photographs, micrographs. 4 ref.

3
M

MARMORSHTEYN, S.Ya.; ZEMTSOV, G.M., zaveduyushchiy; CHESNOKOV, S.A., glavnnyy vrach.

Roentgenographic test of live- and stillbirth. Vest.rent.i rad. no.2:62-
64 Mr-Ap '53. (MLR 6:6)

1. Rentgenovskoye otdeleniye Klinicheskoy ordena Lenina bol'nitsy imeni S.P. Botkina (for Marmorshteyn, Zemtsov). 2. Klinicheskaya ordena Lenina bol'nitsa imeni S.P. Botkina (for Chesnokov). (Diagnosis, Radioscopic) (Stillbirth) (Obstetrics--Apparatus and instruments)

MARMORSHTEYN, S. Ya.

FD 2C:

USSR/Medicine - Roentgenology

Card 1/1

Author : Marmorshteyn, S. Ya.

Title : Vascular outlines in the lungs in cases of bronchogenic cancer complicated with atelectasis

Periodical : Vest. Rent. i Rad. 12-18, Mar/Apr 1954

Abstract : Describes the vascular outlines in the various parts of the lungs during atelectasis. When the divisions of the lungs swell as a result of atelectasis, the number of vascular shadows (in the X-ray) are decreased and their characteristic displacement can be detected. This is helpful in the differential diagnosis of lung atelectasis and is significant in detecting lung cancer. 14 references; all USSR. One table; one drawing; four photographs (X-rays).

Institution : X-Ray Diagnosis Department (Chief - Doctor of Medical Sciences Ye. E. Abarbanel') Oncological Institute imeni P. A. Gertseva (Director - Corresponding Member Academy of Medical Sciences USSR Professor A. I. Savitskiy).

MARMORSHTEYN, S.YA.

Dynamics of development of atelectasis in cancer of the lungs
shown in Roentgen pictures. Vest. rent. i rad. no.4:50-56
(MLRA 8:12)
J1-Ag '55.

1. Iz rentgenodiagnosticheskogo otdeleniya (zav.prof. Ye.A.
Abarbanel') Gosudarstvennogo onkologicheskogo instituta imeni
P.A.Gertseva (nauchnyy rukovoditel'-chlen-korrespondent
Akademii meditsinskikh nauk SSSR prof. A.I.Savitskiy, i.o. dir.
V.V.Gorodilova)
(ATELECTASIS, complications
carcinoma of lungs, diag.x-ray)
(LUNGS, neoplasms
with atelectasis, diag.x-ray)

EXCERPTA MEDICA Sec 15 Vol.11/6 Chest June 56

1347. THE RADIOLOGICAL DIAGNOSIS OF PERIPHERAL LUNG CANCER (Russian text) - Marmorstein S. Ya. The Herzen State Oncol. Inst., Moscow - VOP. ONKOL. 1956, 5 (562-573) Illus. 8

The radiological picture in 278 patients with round shadows in the lungs was investigated. In 165 of these cases, a peripheral cancer was demonstrated and in 41 cases, a benign tumour, etc. The diagnosis of cancer was confirmed in 31 cases at operation and in the rest by the presence of distant metastases, by invasion of the chest wall, and finally by follow-up observations made of patients who had refused operative treatment. On radiological investigation, special attention was paid to the changes in the pulmonary outline and in the pleura around the pathological round shadow. In contrast to the data given in the literature concerning the absence of any connection between the shadow of the peripheral cancer and the hilar shadow, the presence of a track leading from the tumour shadow to the hilum was established in 122 cases (73.9%). Further, in 52 cases the tumour shadows joined up with the hilar shadow by means of a non-homogeneous track, consisting of separate wide, and in the main vascular shadows, with dense walls as confirmed by the fact that there was no diminution of their diameter on raising the intra-alveolar pressure. Histological investigation of the lungs removed at operation showed in these cases the presence of perivascular sclerosis and hyalinosis and also peribronchial and perivascular infiltration by the tumour elements. In 70 cases, the tumour shadow was joined to the hilum of the lung by a wide homogeneous track, giving the appearance of a continuation of the tumour shadow to the hilum. Correlation of the X-ray picture with the patho-anatomical investigations of the operatively removed lung preparations showed that the track in these instances represented a chain of enlarged metastatic lymph nodes proceeding to the lung hilum or the result of the growth of the tumour as far as the hilum. In 42 cases the tumour shadow had no connection with the hilum. Another important sign of peripheral cancer was the appearance in 88 patients (53.3% of the cases) of a more or less distinct pleural stratification at the level of the tumour as a result of the spread of the cancerous process, evidently by the superficial sub-pleural lymphatic network of the lung.

Falileev - Moscow (S)

Marmor, L. I., S. I.

PODOL'SKAYA, Ye.Ya. (Moskva, Tsentr, Malyy Komsomol'skiy per., d.4, kv.1);
MARMORSHTEYN, S.Ya. (Moskva, K-9, Suvorovskiy bul'var, d.6, kv.30-a)

Role of bronchography in the diagnosis of bronchial cancer [with
summary in English]. Vop.onk. 3 no.4:423-429 '57. (MIRA 10:11)

1. Iz rentgenodiagnosticheskogo otdeleniya (zav. - prof. Ye.B.
Abarbanel') Gosudarstvennogo onkologicheskogo instituta im. P.A.
Gertseva (dir. - prof. A.N.Novikov, nauchn.rukov - chlen-korrespon-
dent AMN SSSR prof. A.I.Savitskiy)

(BRONCHI, neoplasms,
x-ray diag. (Eng))

MARMORSHEYN, S.Ya.
ABARBANEL', Ye.B., prof.; MARMORSHEYN, S.Ya.,

X-ray diagnosis of intrathoracic metastases into the lymph nodes in
lung cancer [with summary in English]. Vop.onk. 3 no.6:719-724 '57.
(MIRA 11:2)

1. Iz rentgenologicheskogo otdeleniya (zav. - prof. Ye.B.Abarbanel')
Gosudarstvennogo onkologicheskogo instituta im. P.A.Gertsena (dir. -
A.N.Novikov, nauchn.rukovod. - chlen-korrespondent AMN SSSR prof.
A.I.Savitskiy) Adres avtorov: Moskva, D-40, 2-y Botkinskiy proyezd.
d.3, Gosudarstvennyy onkologicheskiy institut im. P.A.Gertsena.

(LUNG NEOPLASMS, diag.
metastases to intratheracic lymph nodes, x-ray diag.)

(LYMPH NODES, neoplasms
intrathoracic metastases from lungs, x-ray diag.)

MARMORSHTYL M. Ya.
MARMORSHTYN, S.Ya.

Role of tomography in roentgenodiagnosis of lung cancer [with summary
in English]. Khirurgiya 33 no.12:19-25 D '57. (MIRA 11:2)

1. Iz rentgenodiagnosticheskogo otdeleniya (zav. - prof. Ye.B.
Abarbanel') Gosudarstvennogo onkologicheskogo instituta imeni P.A.
Gertsena dir. - prof. A.N.Novikov)
(LUNG NEOPLASMS
tomography)

MARMORSHTEYN, S.Ya. (Moskva, K-9, Suvorovskiy bul'v., d.6, kv. 30-a)

Role of hypoventilation in differential diagnosis between cancer
and chronic inflammatory processes of the lungs [with summary in
English]. Vop.onk. 4 no.1:52-57 '58. (MIRA 11:4)

1. Iz rentgeno-diagnosticheskogo otdeleniya (zav. - prof. Ye.Z.
Aharbanel') Gosudarstvennogo onkologicheskogo instituta im. P.A.
Gertseva (dir. - prof. A.N.Hovikov; nauchnyy rukovoditel' - chlen-
korrespondent AMN SSSR prof A.I.Savitskiy)
(PNEUMONIA, differential diagnosis,
cancer, hypoventilation test (Rus))
(LUNG NEOPLASMS, differential diagnosis,
pneumonia, hypoventilation test (Rus))

NOVIKOV, A.N.; MARMORSHTEYN, S.Ya.; TRAKHTENBERG, A.Kh.

Angiopneumography as a supplementary diagnostic method in lung cancer.
(MIRA 12:12)
Vop.onk. 5 no.4:449-456 '59.

1. Iz Gosudarstvennogo onkologicheskogo instituta im. P.A. Gertse na
(dir. - prof. A.N. Novikov, nauchnyy rukovoditel' - zasluzhennyy de-
yatel' nauki chlen-korrespondent AMN SSSR prof. A.I. Savitskiy).
Adres avtorov: Moskva, D-284, II Botkinskiy pr., d.3, Gosudarstvennyy
onkologicheskiy institut im. Gertse na.

(LUNG NEOPLASMS, diagnosis,
angiopneumography (Rus))

(ANGIOGRAPHY,
pulm. angiopneumography in lung cancer (Rus))

NOVIKOVA, L.A.; MARMORSHTEYN, S.Ya.

Role of pneumoperitoneum in the roentgen diagnosis of cancers of the uterus and adnexa. Vop.onk. 5 no.8:183-191 '59. (MIRA 12:12)

1. Iz rentgenodiagnosticheskogo (zav. - prof. Ye.B. Abarbanel') i ginekologicheskogo (zav. - prof. L.A. Novikova) otdeleniy Gosudarstvennogo onkologicheskogo instituta im. P.A. Gertsena (dir. - prof. A.N. Novikov, nauchnyy rukovoditel' - zasluzhennyy deyatel' nauki chlen-korrespondent AMN SSSR prof. A.I. Savitskiy). Adres avtora: Moskva, 40, 2-y Botkinskiy proyezd, d.3, Gos.nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut onkologii im. P.A. Gertsena.

(UTERUS neoplasms)

(ADNEA UTERI neoplasms)

(PNEUMOPERITONEUM, ARTIFICIAL)

MARMORSHTEYN, S.Ya., kand.med.nauk (Moskva, Suvorovskiy bul'var, d.6, kv.30-a).

Symptom of expiratory emphysema in bronchogenic cancer of the lungs. Vest.rent. i rad. 34 no.3:3-7 My-Je '59.
(MIRA 12:10)

1. Iz rentgenodiagnosticheskogo otdeleniya (zav. - prof.Ye.E. Abarbanel') Onkologicheskogo instituta imeni P.A.Gertseva (dir. - prof.A.N.Novikov; nauchnyy rukovoditel' - chlen-korrespondent AMN SSSR prof.A.I.Savitskiy).

(LUNG NEOPLASMS, diag.
x-ray in bronchogenic cancer, expiratory emphysema
(Eng))

MARMORSHTEYN, S.Ya.; MATVEYEVA, T.N.

Dynamics of the roentgenological picture of cancer of the lung
under the influence of telegamma therapy. Vop.onk. 7 no.3:12-
20 '61. (MIRA 14:5)
(LUNGS—CANCER) (GAMMA RAYS—THERAPEUTIC USE)

MARMORSHTEYN, S.Ia.; SHNIREL'MAN, A.I.

Cancer of the gastric stump after a resection because of peptic
ulcer. Vop.onk. 7 no.5:30-34 '61. (MIRA 15:1)

1. Iz rentgenodiagnosticheskogo otdeleniya (zav. - prof. Ye.E.
Abarbanel') Gosudarstvennogo onkologicheskogo instituta P.A.
Gertsena (dir. - prof. A.N. Novikov, nauchnyy rukovoditel' -
deystvitel'nyy chlen AMN SSSR zasluzhennyy deyatel' nauki prof.
A.I. Savitskiy).

(STOMACH—SURGERY) (STOMACH—CANCER)

MARMORSHTEYN, S.Ya.

Electrokymographic study of pulmonary ventilation in lung cancer. Vop.onk. 7 no.11:21-30 '61. (MIRA 15:5)

1. Iz rentgenodiagnosticheskogo otdeleniya (zav. - prof. Ye.E. Abarbanel') Gosudarstvennogo onkologicheskogo instituta im. P.A. Gertseva (dir. - prof. A.N. Novikov, nauchnyy rukovod. - deystv. chl. AMN SSSR zasluzh. deyat. nauki prof. A.I. Savitskiy). (LUNGS---CANCER) (RESPIRATION) (ELECTROMYOGRAPHY)

MARMORSHEYN, S.Ya., starshiy nauchnyy sotrudnik; BOYADZHYAN, V.A.,
mladshiy nauchnyy sotrudnik

Detection of gastric cancer metastases using splenoportography;
preliminary report. Kaz. med. zhur. no.2:24-28 Mr-Ap '62.

1. Khirurgicheskaya klinika (nauchnyy rukovoditel' - prof.
A.N. Novikov) i rentgenodiagnosticheskoye otdeleniye (zav. -
prof. Ye.E. Abarbanel') onkologicheskogo instituta imeni
P.A. Gertseva. (STOMACH-CANCER)
(SPLEEN-RADIOGRAPHY) (PORTAL VEIN-RADIOGRAPHY)

NOVIKOV, A. N.; MARMORSHTEIN, S. Ya.; TRAKHTENBERG, A. Kh.

Selective angiopneumography in lung cancer. Vop. onk. 8 no.2:
45-51 '62. (MIRA 15:2)

1. Iz khirurgicheskogo (nauch. rukov. - prof. A. N. Novikov) i
rentgenodiagnosticheskogo (zav. - prof. Ye. E. Abarbanel')
otdeleniy Gosudarstvennogo onkologicheskogo instituta im. P. A.
Gertseva (dir. - prof. A. N. Novikov). Adres avtorov: Moskva,
2-y Botkinskiy proyezd, 3, Onkologicheskiy institut im. P. A.
Gertseva.

(LUNGS—CANCER) (ANGIOGRAPHY)

MARMORSSTEYN, S.Ya. (Moskva, Suvorovskiy bul., d.6, kv.30a)

Electrokymographic study of the changes in the pulmonary circulation in lung cancer. Vest. rent. i rad. 37 no.1:10-16
Ja-F '62. (MIRA 15:3)

1. Iz rentgenodiagnosticheskogo otdeleniya (zav. - prof.
Ye.E. Abarbanel') Gosudarstvennogo onkologicheskogo instituta
imeni P.A. Geftsona (dir. - prof. A.N. Novikov).

(LUNGS-CANCER) (ELECTROKYMOGRAPHY)
(PULMONARY CIRCULATION)

NOVIKOV, A.N.; MARMORSHTEYN, S.Ya.; TRAKHTENBERG, A.Kh.

Mediastinal phlebography in tumors of the mediastinum. Vest.
rent. i rad. 37 no.5:9-13 S-O '62. (MIRA 17:12)

1. Iz torakal'nogo (zaveduyushchiy - doktor med. nauk N.D. Garin)
i rentgenodiagnosticheskogo (zaveduyushchiy - prof. Ye.E. Abarbanel')
otdeleniya Gosudarstvennogo onkologicheskogo instituta imeni P.A.
Gertsena (direktor - prof. A.N. Novikov). Adres avtora: Moskva
D-284, Begovaya alleya, dom 3, kvartira 191.

MARMORSHTEYN, S.Ya.

Experience in bronchography carried out with the aid of an
electron-optic transformer. Vestn. rentgen. i radiol. 38
no.4:13-18 Jl-Ag'63
(MIRA 17:2)

1. Iz rentgenodiagnosticheskogo otdeleniya (zav. - prof.
Ye.E. Abarbanel') Gosudarstvennogo onkologicheskogo insti-
tuta imeni P.A.Gertsen'a (dir. - prof. A.N.Novikov).

MARMORSHTYN, A.Ya.; YUDKIN, A.A.

Splenopertigraphy in tumors of the liver and spleen. Radiologiya, 1971, No. 1, p. 39-42. Sov. Med. Press., Moscow, 1971. 100 pp.

1. 2-ye khirurgicheskoye (zav. - kand. med. nauk I. V. Kostylev) i rentgenogenodiagnosticskoye (zav. - prof. V. I. Abrikosov) otsenivaniye rukovodstvuyushchimi uchenymi na osnovanii materialov Lenive Gosudarstvennogo onkologicheskogo instituta im. N. N. Burdenko. Izdatelstvo Meditsina, Moscow, 1971. 100 pp.

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Method of combined intravenous phlebography and azygography in
cancer of the lungs. Vop. onk. 11 no.3:99-104 '65.

(MIRA 18:6)

1. Iz khirurgicheskogo (zav. - prof. N.D. Garin) i rentgenodiagno-
sticheskogo (zav. - doktor med. nauk Ye.A. Likhtenshteyn) otdeleniy
Gosudarstvennogo onkologicheskogo instituta imeni Gertseva (dir. -
prof. A.N. Novikov), Moskva.

SARMOZHITSK, S.Ya.

Characteristics of reprocessing of the plutonium oxide by means of an electric arc optical converter. G.A. Kharlamov. Publ. 40 no. 3:18--19. Moscow 1959.

...mentgen vsej yekologicheskoy radiatsii i obozreniye gosudarstvennoi radiologicheskoi kontroly i radiatsionnoi bezopasnosti. Moscow.

MARMUR, R. K.

MARMUR, R. K. -- "Experimental Investigation of Brain Embolism."
Odessa State Med Institute imeni N. I. Pirogov, Odessa, 1956.
(Dissertation for the Degree of Candidate of Medical Sciences)

SC: Knizhnaya Letopis' No 43, October 1956, Moscow

MARMUR, R.K.
MARMUR, R.K.; RUSSEV, V.V.

Pathohistological and electrophysiological studies on experimental neuritis. Vrach.delo supplement '57:86-87 (MIRA 11:3)

1. Odesskiy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy psichoneurologicheskiy i meditsinskiy instituty.
(NEURITIS)

MARMUR, R.K. (Odessa)

Effect of the removal of cervical sympathetic ganglia and of nicotine injections on hemodynamic and respiratory changes in cerebral embolism [with summary in English]. Arkh.pat. 19 no.7: 18-23 '57. (MLRA 10:9)

1. In Odesskogo nauchno-issledovatel'skogo psikhoneurologicheskogo instituta (dir. - dotsent Ye.M.Myasoyed)

(BLOOD PRESSURE,

eff. of sympathetic cervical gangliectomy & nicotine (Rus))

(RESPIRATION,

same)

(GANGLIA, AUTONOMIC, effect of excision,

cervical gangliectomy, on blood pressure & resp., eff. of nicotine (Rus))

(NICOTINE, effects,

on blood pressure & resp. after cervical sympathetic gangliectomy (Rus))

MARMUR, R. K.

Effect of a cervical vagosympathetic block on vascular and respiratory reaction following cerebral embolism. Vrach.delo no.3:295-297
Mr'58 (MIRA 11:5)

1. Odesskiy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy psikho-nevrologicheskiy institut.

(BRAIN--BLOOD SUPPLY)
(LOCAL ANESTHESIA)

MARMUR, R.K. (Odessa)

Experimental data on the role of the carotid sinuses in reactions of
the organism to embolism. Pat.fiziol. i eksp.terap. 3 no.6:44-47
N-D '59. (MIRA 13:3)

1. Iz Odesskogo nauchno-issledovatel'skogo psikhoneurologicheskogo
instituta (direktor N.B. Vishnevskaya).
(CEREBRAL EMBOLISM AND THROMBOSIS experimental)
(CAROTID SINUS physiology)

MARMUR, R.K., kand.med.nauk

Effect of ultrasonic radiation on the nerve elements of the
cornea. Oft.zhur. 16 no.6:336-341 '61. (MIRA 14:10)

1. Iz Ukrainskogo nauchno-issledovatel'skogo eksperimental'nogo
instituta glaznykh bolezney i tkanevoy terapii imeni akademika
V.P. Filatova (direktor - prof. N.A. Puchkovskaya).
(ULTRASONIC WAVES—THERAPEUTIC USE)
(CORNEA—INNERVATION)

MARMUR, R.K. (Odessa, ul. Frunze, 35, korpus II, kv.9)

Study of eye and breast carcinoma in tissue cultures. Vop. onk. 9
no.7:36-41 '63 (MIRA 16:12)

1. Iz Ukrainskogo nauchno-issledovatel'skogo eksperimental'nogo
instituta glaznykh bolezney i tkanevoy terapii imeni akademika
V.P.Filatova (dir. - chlen-korrespondent AMN SSSR prof. N.A.
Puchkovskaya).

ACCESSION NR: AP4038947

8/0219/64/051/005/0055/0058

AUTHOR: Marmur, R. K.

TITLE: The influence of ultrasonic waves on the permeability of the hemo-ophthalmic barrier and the refracting media of the eye

SOURCE: Byulleten' eksperimental'noy biologii i meditsiny*, v. 57, no. 5, 1964,
55-58

TOPIC TAGS: ultrasonic wave, hemo ophthalmic barrier, eye refracting body, hemo-
to ophthalmic barrier permeability, aqueous humor permeability, ocular sorptive
property, crystalline body, vitreous body, cornea, labeled S, ocular radiosensi-
tivity, low frequency ultrasound, hyaluronic acid depolymerization, ultrasound
induced membrane diffusion, ultrasound neural influence

ABSTRACT: This work was undertaken in view of the possible use of ultrasound in
ophthalmology. Change in the permeability of this barrier and the sorptive prop-
erties of ocular tissue following a series of eye irradiations with ultrasound at
tolerable intensities were studied in 55 rabbits. The left eyes received a 5
minute ultrasound treatment with a 800 kc frequency and 0.4 watt/cm² intensity

Card

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ACCESSION NR: AP4038947

repeated on 5 consecutive days. After termination of this treatment labeled S³⁵ was administered. The animals were sacrificed after 1, 4, 24 and 72 hours. The enucleated eyes and the blood tested for S³⁵. No significant difference was found in the uptake of right or left eye. Data thus are partly given for both eyes. Initially (after 1 hour) radioactivity was highest in the blood, followed by the anterior chamber and cornea, least in crystalline and vitreous body. The first 2 values decreased during the first 24 hours, while those of crystalline and vitreous body radioactivity increased. Return to normal was seen after 72 hours. The S³⁵ value in blood was only 2.5%, that of the aqueous humor 4.5%, cornea 17.1%, crystalline 8.9%, and vitreous body 3.1% of the initial S³⁵ blood value. The greatest changes occurred between 4-24 hours. Ultrasonic treatment thus increased the sorptive properties of the corneal layer and the lens; that of the latter was 1½-2 times the normal value and remained high during the observation period. Vitreous body permeability was less pronounced. These data suggest increased penetrability of the hemato-ophthalmic barrier and refracting bodies, probably due to depolymerization of hyaluronic acid, increased diffusion through membranes, intensified metabolism and the neural influence of ultrasound. Orig. art. has: 2 tables.

Card

2/3

ACCESSION NR: AP4038947

ASSOCIATION: Ukrainskiy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy eksperimental'nyy institut
glaznykh bolezney i tkanevoy terapii im. V. P. Filatova
(Ukrainian Scientific Research Institute of Eye Diseases and Tissue Therapy)

SUBMITTED: 28Apr63

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: LS NO REF Sov: 003

OTHER: 001

Card

3/3

MARMUR, Ya.H.; ROZENTAL', K.N.

Clinical significance of serological investigations in rheumatism;
c fever. Terap. arkh. 31 no.2:30-37 F '59. (MIRA 12:1)

1. Iz kliniki vnutrennikh bolezney (zav. - prof. M.Ya. Ar'yev)
Leningradskogo meditsinskogo stomatologicheskogo instituta i otdela
mikrobiologii (zav. - prof. V.I. Ioffe) Instituta eksperimental'noy
meditsiny.

(RHEUMATISM, immunol.
serol. aspects (Rns))

MARMUR, Ya. N. (Leningrad)

Clinical significance of the determination of the general immunological reactivity of the organism. *Klin.med.* 37 no.6:133-141 Je '59. (MIRA 12:8)

1. Iz kliniki vnutrennikh bolezney (zav. - prof.M.Ya.Ar'yev) Leningradskogo meditsinskogo stomatologicheskogo instituta i iz otdela mikrobiologii Instituta eksperimental'noy meditsiny (zav. - prof.V.I.Ioffe).

(IMMUNITY

immunol. reactivity determ., clin. significance
(Rus))

MARMURA, A.V., inzh.

Operating tower-type car dumpers at the "Zaporozhstal'" Plant.
Biul. TSMIICHM no.3:73-75 '58. (MIRA 11:5)
(Zaporozh'e--Railroads, Industrial--Equipment and supplies)

MARMUREANU, V.; PUSTAN, I.

The quality, problem No. 1. Constr Buc 14 no. 673: 2;
1 December 1962.

1. Inginer-sef al Fabricii "Zorile noi", Piatra Neamt
(for Marmureanu).
2. Maistru de productie al Fabricii "Zorile noi", Piatra
Neamt (for Pustan.).

MARMUROK, N.

~~Protection devies for engines of tank trucks. Avt.transp. 34 no.4:~~
33 Ap '56. (MLRA 9:8)
(Tank trucks)

VASIL'YEVA, Valentina Petrovna; GORSKIY, Aleksandr Ivanovich;
KAZARINOV, Yuriy Mikhaylovich; KOLOMENSKIY, Yuriy
Aleksandrovich; KRAYCHIK, Aron Borisovich; KUDRYAVTSEV,
Dmitriy Vasil'yevich; MARMUZOV, Grigoriy Vasil'yevich;
PESTOV, Yuriy Konstantinovich; TOLOKONNIKOV, Sergey
Vasil'yevich; TOLSTYAKOV, Vladimir Sergeyevich;
ZHEREBTSOV, I.P., red.; SOBOLEVA, Ye.M., tekhn. red.

[Design of radio pulse system components] Raschet elementov
impul'snykh radiotekhnicheskikh ustroistv [By] V.P.Vasil'eva
i dr. Pod red. IU.M.Kazarinova. Moskva, Gosenergoizdat,
1963. 429 p. (MIRA 16:7)
(Radio) (Pulse techniques (Electronics))

GUIDZHABIDZE, Sh. I.; LYUBCHENKO, S.D.; MARMYSHEVA, V.V.

Using Soviet oil of chenopodium for the control of helminthiasis. Med.paraz.
i paraz.bol. no.4:346-351 Jl-Ag '53. (MLRA 6:9)
(Worms, Intestinal and parasitic)

KAZAKOV, L.Ye.; MAMYLEV, V.Ye.

Using Mi-6 helicopters to transport drilling equipment in Western
Siberia. Burenie no. 3:20-23 '65. (MIRA 18:5)

1. Zapadnosibirskiy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy geologorazvedchenny
neftyanoy institut i Tyumenskoye geologicheskoye upravleniye.

MARYZH, K.

Roofs made of clay and straw. Pozh.dele 4 no.10:11 0 '58.
(MIRA 11:11)
(Roofs)

MARMYZH, K. (Belgorod)

Construction error was the cause of a fire. Pozh.delo 5
no.9:10 S '59. (MIR 13:1)
(Belgorod--Oil industries)

MARNER, F. M.

USSR/Engineering - Ore Dust Analysis

Mar 50

"New Variation of Gravimetric Determination of Ore Dust," N. I. Sterniy, F. M. Marner,
1 p

"Zavod Lab" Vol XVI, No 3

Suggests variation in procedure for ore dust determination which eliminates errors
of ordinary gravimetric method and decreases determination time from 2-3 days to
2-2.5 hours. This new method requires burning of only one cotton filter with dust.
Weight of cotton ashes is predetermined by burning similar amount of cotton. Method
cannot be used in cases when heating may change chemical composition of dust.

PA 159T31